

# Converting Colors

$Yxy(91.0441, 0.2201, 0.2114)$

Have a look what the booklet for  
Yxy(91.0441, 0.2201, 0.2114)  
contains.

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# Color

**Yxy(80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3F2FF
RGB	179, 242, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0510, 0.0001
CMYK	0.30, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	190°, 100%, 85%
HSV	190°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	68.3907, 80.3080, 106.4904
YIQ	224.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

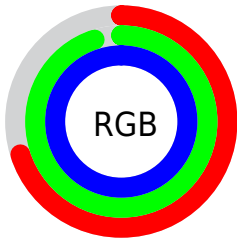
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	179, 213, 255
Decimal	11793151
CIELab	91.82, -16.71, -12.62
CIELCh	92, 20.940, 217.071
Yxy	80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289983231 (0xFFB3F2FF)
YUV	224.6450, 14.9650, -40.0307
Hunter-Lab	89.6147, -20.6011, -7.7248

# Details

The Yxy color **80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **62.2043, 0.3759, 0.3428**, and the grayscale version is **74.9419, 0.3127, 0.3290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.5729, 0.3011, 0.3290**, and **43.4801, 0.2586, 0.3118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.9864, 0.2546, 0.3092**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.2595, 0.2824, 0.3199**.

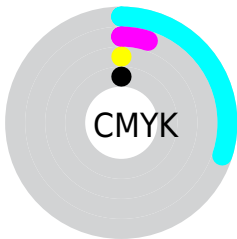
# Distribution



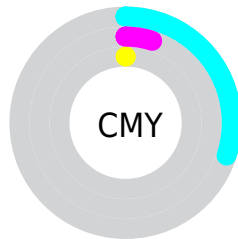
- Red (70%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.3080, 0.2680,  
0.3147

 80.3080, 0.2680,  
0.3147


495.9702, 0.2880,  
0.3216

 59.9718, 0.2636,  
0.3131


 133.7987, 0.2748,  
0.3171

 43.3959, 0.2582,  
0.3111


167.7220, 0.2775,  
0.3180

 30.1959, 0.2516,  
0.3085

206.9431, 0.2798,  
0.3188

 19.9873, 0.2431,  
0.3051

251.8465, 0.2819,  
0.3195

 12.3858, 0.2319,  
0.3004

302.8165, 0.2837,  
0.3201

 7.0070, 0.2165,  
0.2935

360.2375, 0.2853,

 3.4665, 0.1942,

0.3207

0.2826

424.4940, 0.2867,  
0.3211

1.3799, 0.1595,  
0.2631

0.2018, 0.0000,  
0.1540

80.3080, 0.2680,  
0.3147

80.3080, 0.2680,  
0.3147

74.9864, 0.2546,  
0.3092

86.2595, 0.2824,  
0.3199

70.2536, 0.2425,  
0.3033

92.8604, 0.2975,  
0.3247

66.0785, 0.2321,  
0.2973

99.9991, 0.3127,  
0.3290

62.4226, 0.2235,  
0.2911

■ 59.2421, 0.2168,  
0.2848

■ 56.4849, 0.2121,  
0.2786

■ 54.0677, 0.2091,  
0.2725

■ 54.0205, 0.2090,  
0.2724

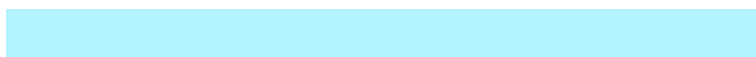
# Harmonies

## Analogous

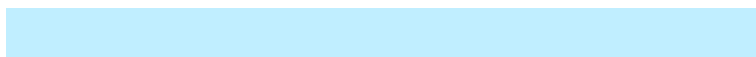
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.3080, 0.2796, 0.3375



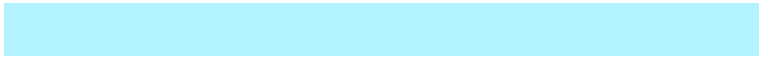
80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



80.3080, 0.2678, 0.2971

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



80.3080, 0.3242, 0.3019



80.3080, 0.3465, 0.3707

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



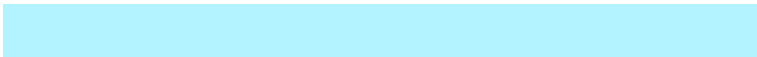
62.2043, 0.3759, 0.3428

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



80.3080, 0.3595, 0.3590



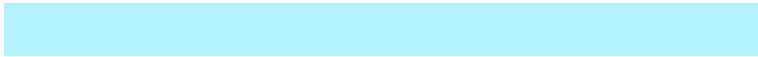
80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



80.3080, 0.3465, 0.3197

# Square

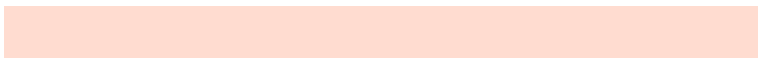
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



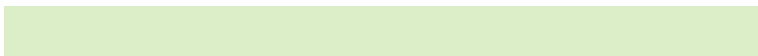
80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



80.3080, 0.2995, 0.2907



80.3080, 0.3596, 0.3403

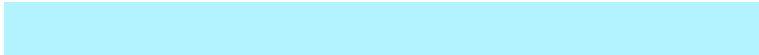


80.3080, 0.3246, 0.3709

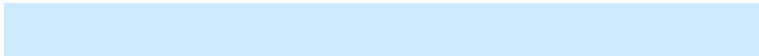


# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



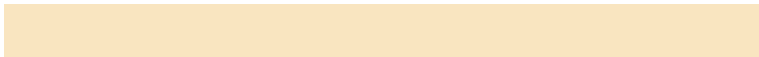
80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



80.3080, 0.2741, 0.2904



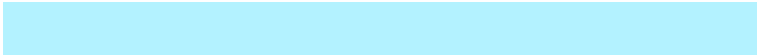
80.3080, 0.3596, 0.3403



80.3080, 0.3521, 0.3679

# Sweetspot

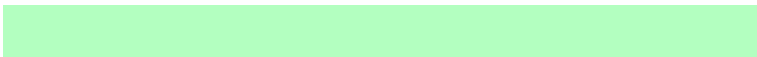
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.3112, 0.2680, 0.3147



93.4283, 0.2988, 0.3251



84.8860, 0.3019, 0.4015



19.7813, 0.2965, 0.3244



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



21.4041, 0.3127, 0.3290

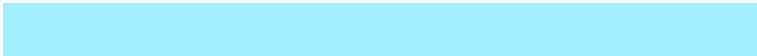


# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



80.3112, 0.2680, 0.3147



76.9473, 0.2595, 0.3113



60.1469, 0.2631, 0.2714



19.9222, 0.2980, 0.3248



28.4247, 0.2093, 0.2734



2.9008, 0.2112, 0.2804



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



59.9105, 0.3262, 0.2663



53.7763, 0.3296, 0.2532



80.9158, 0.3648, 0.3805



18.2440, 0.3164, 0.3095



13.5975, 0.3696, 0.1810

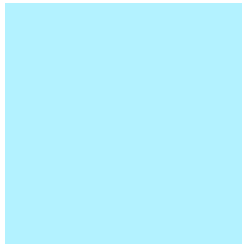


1.3374, 0.3631, 0.1774



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

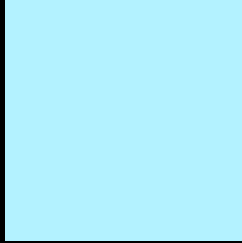
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

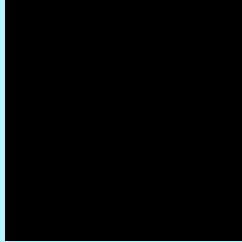
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**Yxy 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147.

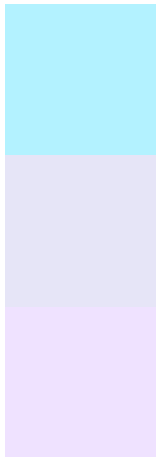


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Yxy color 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147

### Protanopia

79.5770, 0.3022, 0.3105

### Deuteranopia

79.9634, 0.3033, 0.3000



## Tritanopia

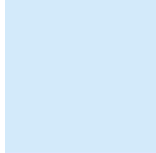
80.0294, 0.2742, 0.3117

# Trichromacy



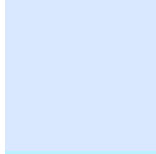
## Original Color

80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



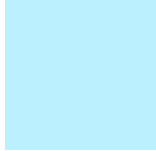
## Protanomaly

79.5966, 0.2883, 0.3121



## Deuteranomaly

79.6849, 0.2891, 0.3051



## Tritanomaly

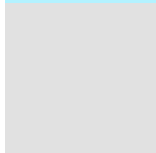
80.1050, 0.2721, 0.3127

# Monochromacy



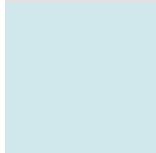
## Original Color

80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147



## Achromatopsia

75.2942, 0.3127, 0.3290



## Achromatomaly

76.6179, 0.2944, 0.3235

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Yxy 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(179, 242, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 242, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(179, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Yxy 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 242,  
255) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Yxy 80.3080, 0.2680, 0.3147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 242, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
242, 255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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